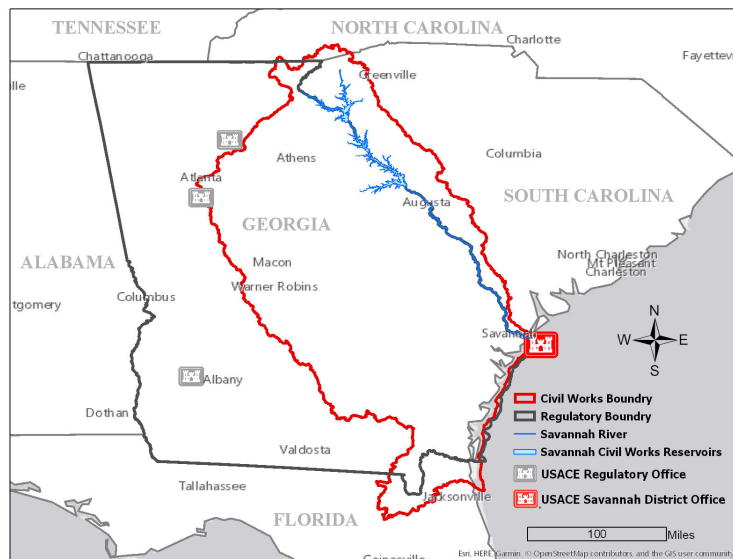


Savannah District Area of Responsibility

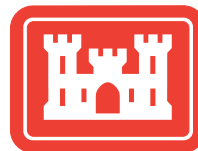


To Learn More...

Please visit our website to learn more about our Continuing Authorities Program and other programs to see how we can partner with you to develop solutions for your toughest problems: www.sas.usace.army.mil/missions/cap

Contact Information:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Savannah District - Planning Branch
100 W Oglethorpe Ave Savannah, GA 31401
Phone: 912-652-5781
Email: sas.cap@usace.army.mil
Facebook www.facebook.com/savannahcorps
Twitter @SavannahCorps



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

Savannah District



BUILDING STRONG®

Continuing Authorities Program

General Program Information

Federal Law permits the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to help states, tribes, local governments and agencies in addressing various water resource problems. Assistance includes construction of small projects that are not specifically authorized by Congress, planning and engineering technical services and emergency efforts for responding to disasters.

This brochure briefly describes how the Corps can help solve water resource problems and how to request assistance. It also includes the cost sharing and local cooperation requirements for project sponsors.



Continuing Authorities Program

The Continuing Authorities Program (CAP) authorizes the Corps to respond to water resource problems. The Corps can construct water resource projects within certain scope and funding limitations, without specific congressional approval.

A requirement for application of this authority is sponsorship and cost sharing. The sponsoring agency may be a state, county, city or other non-Federal entity empowered to provide items of local cooperation and to pay the local share of project costs. Local sponsors are required to:

- provide all necessary lands, easements, rights of way, relocations, and dredged material disposal areas

- hold and save the United States free from any damages resulting from a project
- in most instances, agree to operate and maintain the project after construction
- share planning and engineering costs associated with determining project feasibility
- share project implementation costs
- assume 100% of costs above maximum federal limit

All projects except for environmental projects, must be economically justified on a benefit to cost basis. Additional requirements and funding limitations for each of the project authorities are detailed in this brochure.

Procedure to Initiate a Project

- Local sponsor notifies Corps of problem by sending a letter of request
- Corps conducts investigation of request
- Corps requests feasibility study funds
- Local Sponsor and Corps sign agreement to initiate study
- Corps conducts feasibility study
- Local Sponsor and Corps sign agreement to construct and maintain a project
- Corps prepares plans & specifications
- Corps initiates and completes construction

Sample Letter of Request*

Chief, Planning Branch,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Savannah District
100 W Oglethorpe Avenue
Savannah, GA 31401

Dear Sir:

This letter is to seek the assistance of the US Army Corps of Engineers under ***(Reference authority under which assistance is requested and identify the type and location of the problem.)***

(Briefly describe your perception of the nature and severity of the problem.)

(Briefly describe the known issues which would affect the acceptability of any recommended solutions, from the perspective of municipal and local governments, and/or the public.)

We are aware as local sponsor that we will assume costs for lands, easements, right-of-way, relocations and disposal areas (LERRD) and/or assume costs to demonstrate ownership of such. We also will assume responsibility for any operation and maintenance of the project.

Your consideration of this request will be appreciated. Please contact (name, address, telephone) for further coordination.

Sincerely,

*Sample Letter of Request can be found on our website



Mitigation of Shore Damage Attributable to Federal Navigation Works

Section 111 of the River and Harbor Act of 1968, as amended, provides the authority to the Corps for study and implement works (structure or nonstructure) to prevent or mitigate damage to shorelines caused by Federal navigation projects.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal, 50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Cost-sharing percentage correlates to existing navigation project
Maximum Federal costs - \$12,500,000

Small Beach Protection Projects

Section 103 of the 1962 River and Harbor Act, as amended, provides authority to the Corps to design and construct small projects to restore and protect coastal shores from erosion caused by natural wave and current action.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal, 50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 35% (Storm Damage Reduction, 50% (Recreation, 100% (Privately Owned of project costs
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000

Beneficial Uses of Dredged Material

Section 204 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for protection, restoration, and creation of aquatic and/or wetland habitats associated with dredging for authorized projects.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal, 50% Non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 35% of project costs during implementation (design and construction)
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000

*Non-Federal sponsor provides all Lands, Easements, Right-of-way, Relocations and Disposal Areas (LERRD), as well as responsible for Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation (OMRR&R), varies by project authority.

Flood Risk Management

Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for studies of small flood risk management projects for structural and non-structural solutions in urban areas, towns and villages.

Structural solutions can be levees, floodwalls, channel enlargement, realignment, obstruction removal and bank stabilization. Non-structural alternatives are also considered and may include measures such as installation of flood warning systems, raising and/or flood proofing of structures and relocation of flood prone facilities.

Each project must be a complete and environmentally acceptable solution to a flooding problem, and not commit the Federal government to additional improvements to ensure effective operation.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal, 50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Varies based on type of protection and a minimum of 5% in cash
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000



Snagging and Clearing for Flood Risk Management

Section 208 of the Flood Control Act, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for channel clearing and excavation in the interest of flood risk management, with limited embankment construction by use of material from the clearing operation only.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal, 50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 35-50% of project costs with a minimum of 5% in cash
Maximum Federal costs - \$500,000

*Non-Federal sponsor provides all Lands, Easements, Right-of-way, Relocations and Disposal Areas (LERRD), as well as responsible for Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation (OMRR&R), varies by project authority.



Emergency Streambank and Shoreline Protection

Section 14 of the Flood Control Act of 1946, as amended, provides the authority to the Corps for emergency streambank protection to prevent damage to highways, bridge approaches, municipal water supply systems, sewage disposal plants and other essential public works facilities endangered by floods or storms due to bank erosion.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal,
50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 35% of project costs with a minimum of 5% in cash
Maximum Federal costs - \$5,000,000



Environmental Restoration

Section 1135 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for modifying the structure or operation of an existing Corps project to restore fish and wildlife habitat.

It must be clear that the modification will result in an improvement of the environment, and restoration of the ecosystem resources cannot go beyond pre-project conditions. The project benefits must be associated primarily with restoring historic fish and wildlife resources. While recreation can not be a primary reason for modification, increases in recreation benefits may be secondary to the improvement

of fish and wildlife habitat.

Operation and maintenance associated with the project modification is the responsibility of the non-federal sponsor.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal,
50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 25% of project costs during implementation (design and construction)
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000

*Non-Federal sponsor provides all Lands, Easements, Right-of-way, Relocations and Disposal Areas (LERRD), as well as responsible for Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation (OMRR&R), varies by project authority.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration

Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for aquatic ecosystem restoration and protection if the project will improve the quality of the environment, is in the public interest, and is cost-effective. The program covers work for either structural or operational changes that will improve the environment. The type of work includes reconnecting old river channels and backwaters, creating wetland subimpoundments on the perimeters of reservoirs, improving water quality through the reduction of erosion and sedimentation, manipulat-

ing wetlands and vegetation in shallow headwaters of reservoirs, and placing woody debris and revegetation of flood plains and riparian zones.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal,
50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor pays 35% of project costs during implementation (design and construction)
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000



Small Navigation Projects

Section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act, as amended, provides authority to the Corps for the construction of small navigation projects such as channels, breakwaters and jetties to ensure safe and efficient use of the nation's navigable waterways.

Study Costs

Initial \$100,000 = 100% Federal
Amount over \$100,000 = 50% Federal,
50% non-Federal

Construction Costs*

Non-Federal sponsor cost varies by depth and type
Maximum Federal costs - \$10,000,000

*Non-Federal sponsor provides all Lands, Easements, Right-of-way, Relocations and Disposal Areas (LERRD), as well as responsible for Operation, Maintenance, Repair, Replacement and Rehabilitation (OMRR&R), varies by project authority.

